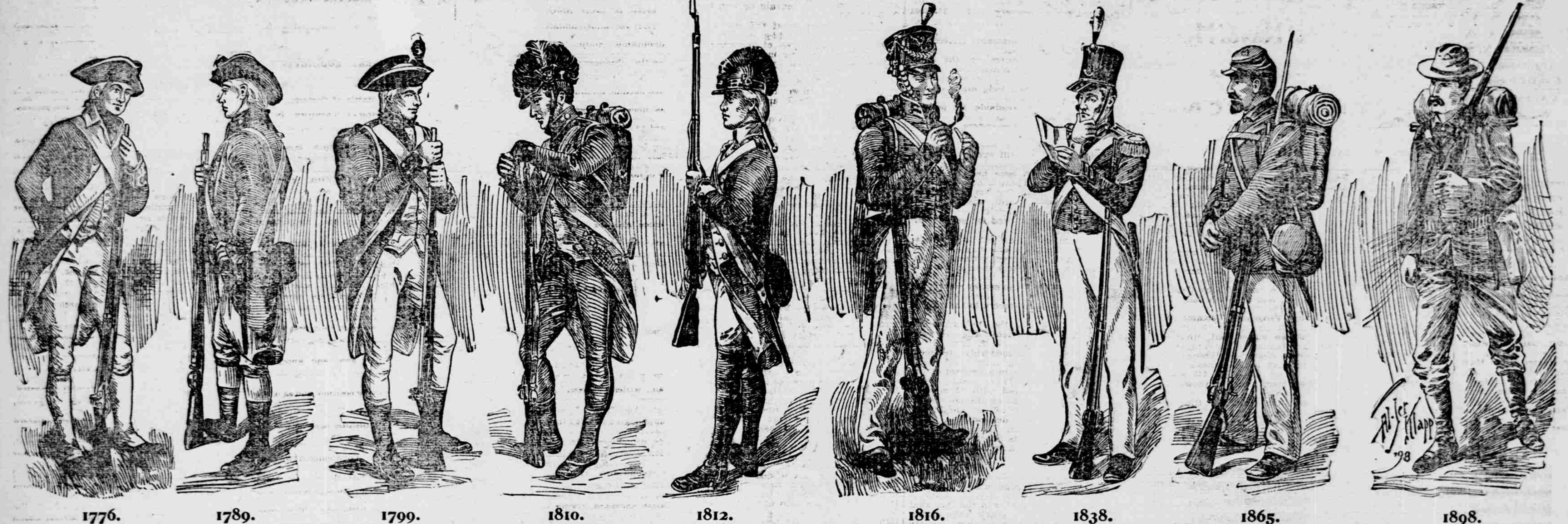


# OUR INFANTRY, PAST AND PRESENT.



The Spanish fleet intended to sail south and intercept the battleship Oregon and gunboat Marietta. They were last heard from at Rio Janeiro. Many naval officers were sanguine that the Oregon and Marietta would eventually all right, even if they encountered the whole Spanish fleet.

The Spanish reported the port of Manila as impregnable. They say the forts bristle with 10-inch Krupp guns, and the fleet has been augmented by a large auxiliary cruiser, capable of making 20 knots.

The British papers, with few exceptions, are strongly in favor of the United States. The Saturday Review, the organ of what we should call the Muewump class, leads the opposition. It said last week:

"American action unfortunately suggests the attitude of a huge and boastful bully attacking an effete, but gentlemanly, old roue, with whom one cannot help sympathizing, especially when the bully, not content with thrashing his feeble old opponent and stripping him of his valuables, bellows out with tears and protestations that he does it unwillingly and with the highest moral purpose."

In the Spanish Cortes Gen. Correa, the Minister of War, speaking of the shelling of

designs of conquest upon any territory, and that the movement against the Philippines is merely for the purpose of establishing a station where the United States ships can coal and harbor, in order to protect American commerce on the Pacific against danger from the Spanish warships.

The delay of China in proclaiming neutrality is to our advantage, as it keeps Chinese ports open to our Asiatic Squadron to coal and refit, in case we are not able to make an immediate seizure in the Philippines.

The report of Dr. W. F. Bruner, formerly United States Sanitary Inspector at Havana, showed that out of 110,000 Spanish soldiers from 20,000 to 30,000 were constantly in the hospitals.

On account of

lend her honor heroically, but it was in combat on the Cortes to interfere when the duel had gone far enough for honor to be satisfied.

Senor Silveira alluded to an impending European Congress for a settlement of the dispute.

The speech is interpreted that it behooved the Prime Minister to assume without hesitation the responsibility of deciding

warships Mindanao and Ulloa were slightly damaged.

During this engagement the Cavite forts maintained a steadier and stronger fire upon the American squadron than in the first engagement.

Admiral Bernier, the Minister of Marine, has expressed himself as highly pleased with the heroism of the Spanish marines, and has telegraphed congratulations to

Christina, is among the killed. I cannot now give further details. The spirit of the army, navy, and volunteers is excellent.

Midnight.—An official telegram received at a late hour from the Governor-General of the Philippines says: "Admiral Montojo has transferred his flag to the cruiser Isla de Cuba from the cruiser Reina Maria Christina. The Reina Maria Christina was completely burned, as was also the cruiser Castilla, the other ships having to retire from the combat, and some being sunk to avoid their falling into the hands of the enemy."

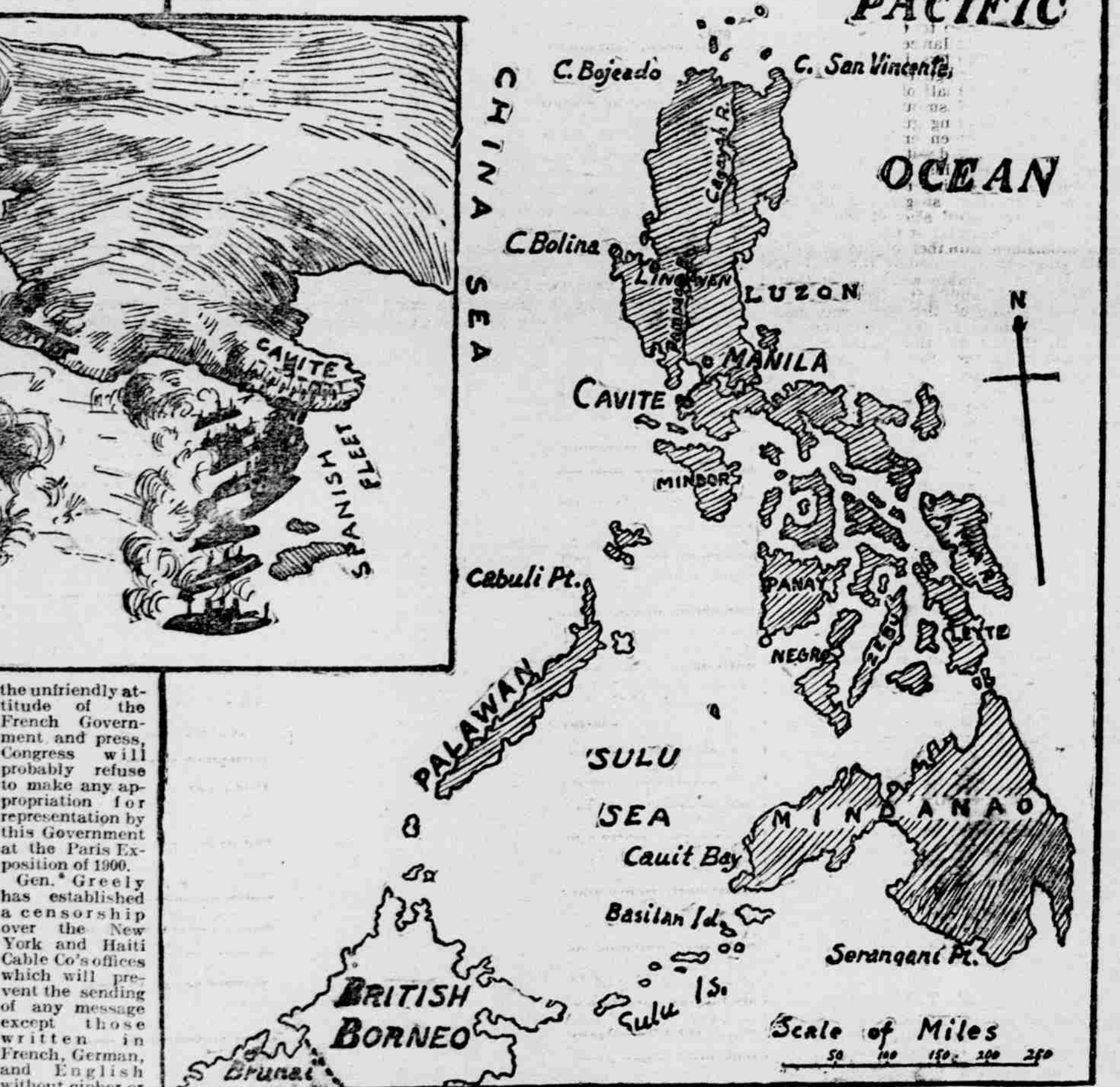
As all this news came from Spanish sources it was taken to mean that our victory had been overwhelmingly complete, and Washington went into a transport of joy. Everybody, from the President down to the smallest newsboy, was exultant and happy.

squadron off Havana is preparing for action that will be no less decisive and inspiring than the brilliant victory at the Philippine Islands on Sunday. The evacuation of Havana by Capt. Gen. Blanco and the Spanish troops is almost at hand. Morro Castle is doomed. Already in distress from the effective blockade since April 21, the occupation of Cuba by United States forces forced the hoisting of our flag over Havana is now but a matter of a short time.

The policy of this Government is one of aggressive action, and the end—which is expected to be won—will be the loss to Spain of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and the practical destruction of her navy, unless she surrenders to avoid further conflict and disaster at sea.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times says:

"In well-informed circles it is positively denied that the powers will intervene at the present juncture, nor has any agreement been arrived at for mediation at any future time. The disparity of views is considerable enough to render highly improbable the co-operation of all the powers in any diplomatic step, either at Madrid or Washington."



MONDAY, MAY 2.

Direct communication with Manila ceased, and all news came from round-about ways. It will take three days for Admiral Dewey to send a boat to Hong Kong. The Governor of the Straits Settlements telegraphed the British Home Office that after two hours' fighting the Americans had completely annihilated the Spanish fleet. It was thought one American vessel was disabled.

Telegrams from Paris say that 400 Spaniards were killed.

A dispatch to London said that Commodore Dewey requested the British Consul, E. H. Rawson Walker, to convey a message to the Spanish Governor-General demanding the surrender of all the torpedoes and guns at Manila, and the possession of the cable offices, saying that unless these terms were complied with he would proceed to bombard the city. The first of the cable messages ends with the statement that the Spanish officials were conferring with the British Consul and the telegraph company's agent, and that, pending a decision being arrived at, the cables were not permitted to handle messages.

THE ARMY.

Extensive Preparations Going on for Active Service.

The Government has broken the backbone of the Missouri "Mule Trust" by refusing to accept the bids recently sent in for furnishing these animals for the army. The big dealers in mules in St. Louis and Kansas City formed a combination when the demand for the animals became so brisk and advanced the price about \$25 a head. The bids were forwarded to Washington, and word has been received that they were all thrown out, the newspapers having announced the existence of a trust. There is now a scramble to dispose of the animals at a much lower figure, but the prices for horses and mules will be higher than usual at all horse markets.

Manzanar, said that the United States squadron fired 60 projectiles, and that the only victim was a mule, a remark which aroused laughter among the Spaniards. The General next informed the House that the American warships were injured by the fire of the Spanish batteries, and, continuing, he asserted that the insurgents were acting in conjunction with the United States forces, as they advanced in the direction of Manzanar, which the bombardment was proceeding. "But," added the Minister for War, "they were completely routed."

In conclusion, Gen. Correa remarked: "It was a glorious day for the Spanish arms."

Gen. Weyler then addressed the Senate, in a clear voice and amid much attention from the whole House and the galleries, apologized for prolonging the debate, pleading that he could not allow the opportunity to pass of defending himself against criticism. With much warmth and sternness he defended his political and military acts of seventy in Cuba, showing that he deemed them vitally necessary, and that they were justified by the results they produced. So much was this the case, he declared, that had he been allowed six months longer he would have entirely crushed the insurrection, and would have realized the promise he made to Senor Canovas del Castillo, that by April, 1898, he would be in a position to offer him 50,000 veterans to attack the United States.

The unfriendly attitude of the French Government and press, which will probably refuse to make any appropriation for representation by this Government at the Paris Exposition of 1900.

Gen. Greeley has established a censorship over the New York and Haiti Cable Co.'s cables which will prevent the sending of any message except those written in French, German, and English without cipher or code in them. He will also hold out all messages of one word.

There are now no cables running out of the country which are not under Government censorship. The Spaniards can now only communicate with the West Indies either in a round-about way, via San Francisco, or from the British cable running from Halifax to Bermuda.

Mal-Gen. G. M. Dodge has been compelled by ill health and extensive business engagements to decline the commission of Major-General commanding a volunteer corps.

The Portuguese Minister at Washington denied that his Government was unfriendly to the United States, and friendly to Spain. He said he thought that war with the United States was solely a question of honor.

Senor Silveira made a most significant speech in the Cortes, which has produced a profound impression all over Europe. He said he thought that war with the United States was solely a question of honor.

Spain, by granting autonomy, had relinquished all her rights in Cuba, but was worth anything. She no longer had any material interests in the island, but, anxious to save the honor of her flag, she had been driven into war.

The army and navy would certainly de-

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THE VOLUNTEERS.

Prudent Response to the Call—Thousands Now in Camp.

Mustering in the volunteer army and getting it in efficient shape for service in the field will be elaborate and difficult. There are so many details and so many questions to be disposed of constantly arising that doubtless it will be somewhat longer than was anticipated when the finalities of the complete organization of the volunteer army were being considered. It was the result of the labor of skillful and experienced military authorities, men who must be better acquainted with the matters pertaining thereto than even the most eminent of State militia officers.

Some of the State organizations wish to be advised in advance of what they are to be sent, and are opposed to any separation of State commands.

The War Department has received requests from various quarters to amend or modify certain of the regulations. It is probable that few, if any, of these requests can be granted. The call upon the States was drawn up after the most careful and conscientious consideration. It was the result of the labor of skillful and experienced military authorities, men who must be better acquainted with the matters pertaining thereto than even the most eminent of State militia officers.

THE NAVY.

Items of General Interest Regarding Its Doings.

The work on the torpedo-boat McKeef has been completed at Baltimore, and in two or three days she will be delivered at the Government Navy-yard in Norfolk, where the torpedo-boat will be used to train the Port Carroll and Fort McHenry, which showed the machinery to be in excellent condition.

In the strategy of the Far East the Philippine Islands occupy a most important position. They lie off the Chinese coast, and in the middle of important highways of the ocean, controlling much of the Pacific Ocean, and the Chinese, Soolow, and Celebes Seas. The group consists of about 1,200 islands, of which 499 are inhabited. Altogether, they have about 115,000 square miles of area, or about as much as New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland combined.

The population is about 2,000,000, or more than five times that of Cuba. The original people were a negro-like race, but these have largely been annihilated by the Spaniards, Malays, Chinese, etc. Part of them are still wild, part are semi-civilized, and a part reduced to the quasi-civilization of Spain. They are fairly industrious, and raise large quantities of sugar, hemp, tobacco, coffee and indigo. They weave mats, hats, cigar-cases, etc. Until quite recently, Spain has prohibited immigration from civilized nations, and also excluded all foreign ships. The country was held as a monopoly for the rings at Madrid. The Spaniards have had possession since 1560, and it is the richest and most important foreign possession they have had since the loss of Mexico and Peru.

Cavite is a fortified seaport town on the Island of Luzon, on which Manila, the Capital of the Philippine Islands, is situated. Cavite is in the Bay of Manila. The town of Cavite has a population of over 5,000, and the population of the port is less than 600 souls. There is an arsenal at Cavite, which is the Capital of the province of the same name. The residence of the Governor is situated there, and the place is the chief naval depot of the Spanish possessions of that part of the world.

Admiral Montojo and the valorous crews of the Spanish squadron under fire of superior warships.

At 9 p. m. the enthusiasm was greatly augmented by the receipt of additional dispatches, giving details of the "victory." At the cabinet meeting Admiral Bernier "found difficulty in restraining his joyful emotions."

Later the people began to learn the truth, and by 11:30 the civil guards had trouble in checking the angry mobs. The official dispatch from the Governor-General of the Philippines said:

"Last night, April 26, the batteries at the entrance to the port announced the arrival of the enemy's squadron, forcing passage under the obscurity of night. At daybreak the enemy took up positions, opening with a strong fire against Fort Cavite and the arsenal."

"Our fleet engaged the enemy in a brilliant combat, protected by the Cavite and Manila forts. They obliged the enemy, with heavy loss, to maneuver repeatedly. At 9 o'clock the American squadron took refuge behind the foreign merchant shipping, on the east side of the bay."

"Our fleet, considering the enemy's superiority, naturally suffered a severe loss. The Maria Christina is on fire, and another ship, believed to be the Don Juan de Austria, was blown up."

"There was considerable loss of life. Capt. Cadarzo, commanding the Maria

code in them. He will also hold out all messages of one word.

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**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Is America's Greatest Spring Medicine.

Notes of the War.

The neutrality decree issued by Portugal forbids the equipment of privateers in Portuguese waters, or the entry of privateers into Portuguese waters. It permits belligerents to make a short stay at Portuguese ports. It defines legitimate trade as regards belligerents and forbids trading in goods which may be considered contraband of war.

The Postmaster-General has issued an order prohibiting the dispatch to Spain and her colonies of mail originating in the United States during continuance of hostilities.

The Atlantic Powder Co.'s works in Morris County, N. J., were destroyed by explosion last week and six men were killed and four others seriously injured. A similar explosion wrecked a large powder works at Santa Cruz, Cal., killing 12 men. There were rumors at both places that the explosions were caused by agents of Spain.

United States Minister Clayton communicated to the foreign department of the Government of Mexico the resolution of the American Congress declaring war with Spain. Minister Mariscal, of the foreign department, replied, lamenting the war and hoping for its speedy termination. He assured the American Minister, on the authority of President Diaz, that Mexico would maintain the strictest neutrality.

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